

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Ninth Congressional District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Ninth Congressional District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 25.1% (30,250) reside in the Ninth Congressional District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (5,748) of Ninth Congressional District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 78.4% of admissions from the Ninth Congressional District were male and 21.6% were female.
- Over 67.1% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 58.9% of admissions were white non-Latino, 22.8% were black non-Latino, 14.7% were Latino, 0.4% were Asians, and 3.2% were other racial categories.
- 69.4% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 10.5% were married, and 12.9% reported not to be married now.
- 31.7% of admissions had less than high school education, 50.5% completed high school, and 17.8% had more than high school education.
- 18.6% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 43.2% of those admitted were homeless.
- 8.3% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

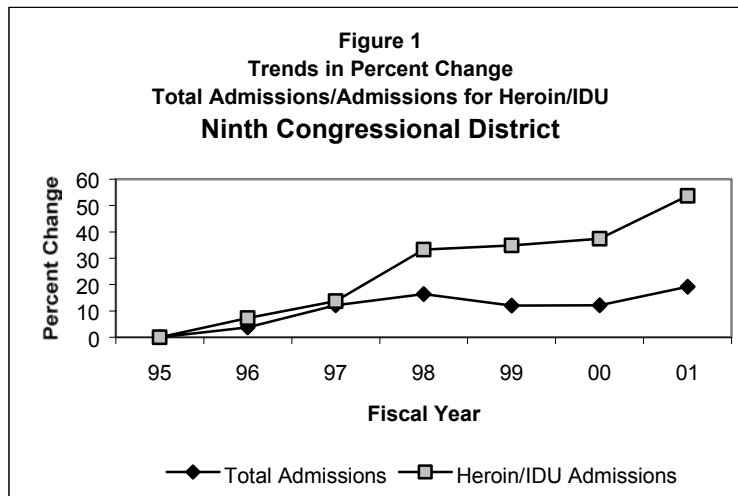
- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Ninth Congressional District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Ninth Congressional District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	25,381	19,674	6,989	10,309	7,094	7,953	5,012
FY '96	26,351	19,995	7,063	10,047	7,243	8,644	5,272
FY '97	28,475	22,069	7,221	9,497	7,466	8,966	5,778
FY '98	29,540	22,108	7,222	8,843	6,260	10,468	6,815
FY '99	28,425	21,200	6,864	8,725	6,129	10,644	6,848
FY '00	28,460	20,945	6,645	8,188	5,594	10,872	6,940
FY '01	30,250	21,403	7,057	8,273	5,237	12,482	7,448

- Since FY 1995, residents of Ninth Congressional District reported fairly steady alcohol and marijuana use.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting heroin use have increased by 57%, while cocaine and crack use have decreased by 19% and 26%, respectively.

Heroin and Injection Drug Use:

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Ninth Congressional District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV¹.



- Total treatment admission for all modalities rose 19% between FY 1995 and FY 2001. During the same period, admissions for heroin and injection drug use treatment increased 54%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Ninth Congressional District.

	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	52.5%	33.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While cocaine and crack as a primary drug of use in your Congressional District was level with the State average, alcohol as a primary drug was higher, and heroin and marijuana were lower within your District.

¹ The Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 2000